DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATE OF NEBRASKA
TELEPHONE 402/471-2682 \* STATE CAPITOL \* LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68509

STATE OF NEBRASKA

JUL 19 1982

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

July 16, 1982

PAUL L. DOUGLAS Attorney General GERALD S. VITAMVAS Deputy Attorney General JOHN R. THOMPSON Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT:

Nebraska Laws 1982, LB 568

REQUESTED BY:

Stephen L. Von Riesen, Hall County Attorney

OPINION BY:

Paul L. Douglas, Attorney General,

J. Kirk Brown, Assistant Attorney General

QUESTION:

Do the provisions of LB 568 which mandate certain conditions of probation violate the power of the courts under the separation of powers doctrine?

CONCLUSION:

No.

You inquire whether, by the creation of mandatory conditions of probation, the Legislature has violated Article II, Constitution of the State of Nebraska, regarding separation of governmental powers. Implicit in this inquiry is the question of whether the courts of this state have inherent power to place a person on probation.

The concept that Nebraska courts have powers of probation in the absence of legislative authorization was rejected in <u>Cooper v. State</u>, 100 Neb. 367, 160 N.W. 92 (1916). That theory was again specifically rejected in <u>State v. Randolph</u>, 183 Neb. 506, 162 N.W. 2d 123 (1968). If the <u>Legislature has the sole authority in this state to create the option of probation and to deny probation to specific classes of offenses, in our opinion it does not violate the concept of separation of powers by mandating certain conditions of probation for specific offenses.</u>

Very truly yours,

PAUL L. DOUGLAS Attorney General

Kirk Brown

Assistant Attorney General

JKB: jmf

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